Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1802. [No. 541.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
September 8. Vendue-Master.

Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Eleven thousand acres of land in one or more lots; laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio River and adjacent to the public road between the two Maima Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two to three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

Also,

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, *another TRACT of LAND* of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking river, distant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, Esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behalf of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for appoved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Masterson of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or major John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. For further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles Wilkes Elqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30. d

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons Plaister,
10 hhds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
5 ditto Molasses,
5 ditto Sugars,
150 bbls. first quality Herrings,
20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
June 25. d

Cash given for rags.

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of JOHN B. ARMSTEAD, *a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the Act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An Act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States" has been awarded and issued against *John B. Armstead* of the county of Loudoun, merchant; and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or a major part of them, on the last Wednesday in September next, and on the first and second Wednesdays in October following, at the house of Mr. *Lacy*, in the town of Middleburg (Loudoun County) at 12 o'clock on each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the second sitting to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting, the said Bankrupt is desired to finish his examination, and his creditors are to assent to, or dissent from the allowance of his certificate.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

BURR POWELL,
Secretary to the Commission.
Middleburg, August 14. (21) d28t

FRESH FRUIT,

Just received and for sale by the subscriber;

ALSO,

Good New-York Cheese, by the quantity,
Almonds by the Frail,
Jar Raisins,
Spanish Segars,
Mountain Wine by the qr. cask,
With a general assortment of groceries.

LIKEWISE,

A variety of DRY GOODS, which he will dispose of at prime cost, as he wishes to sell off his present stock, it will be an object worth his customer's attention.

JOSEPH DYSON.
July 31. d

JUST RECEIVED,

Fresh Limes and Oranges,
TAMARINDS,
Excellent Cyder VINEGAR for Pickles.

THO. SIMMS.
August 28. d

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of Pennsylvania and

SWEDISH BAR IRON,

of different sizes, which he will sell at the lowest current price:—also,

Coarse Salt,
James River Coal,
Twist Tobacco in kegs, of first and second quality,
Philadelphia loaf Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Tar, Pork,
Plaster of Paris, by the ton or bushel,
Handspikes,
Flour in barrels and half barrels.

Cash given for Wheat and Corn at his mill and in town.

7th mo. 19th. d

WILL BE LANDED

To-morrow morning on Merchant's Wharf,

30 PUNCHEONS
Of excellent
3d *PROOF RUM,*

Which will be sold at a reasonable price and liberal credit.——*Apply to*

Wm. HODGSON.
August 24. d.

FOR SALE,

2,000 *BUSHELS CORN.*

Apply to
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
July 3. d

For Falmouth and a Market,

The fast sailing Philadelphia built ship
UNITED STATES
S. J. SPENCE, master;
Will sail in about ten days, for freight of a few tons or passage, having elegant accommodations.——Apply to

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
August 20. d

FOR CHARTER,

THE SCHOONER
EVELINA,
about 700 barrels burthen, in prime order, and ready to receive a cargo on board.

Apply to Capt. James Croudill or,
WM. HODGSON.
August 31. d

FOR LISBON,

THE SHIP
MARIA,
SAMUEL JACKSON, Master, will take 3 or 400 barrels Freight on immediate application.

For Philadelphia, New-York, or Boston,

Freight wanted for the sch'r
ROMEO,
ALPHALET LORING, Master.——Apply to

JOHN G. LADD,
Who has received by the above vessels,
Russia Sheetings, entitled to drawback,
Russia and Ravens Duck, and India Cotton, per bale or piece,
Few boxes men's fine Hats,
Men's neat Calf skin,
Women's and Misses' black and colored Morroco,
Fancy Kid, } Shoes,
Claret Wine in boxes, and casks,
Fontainac do. in casks,
Green Coffee in bags,
Sugar in hhds. and bbls. Loaf do.
Brandy, Molasses, & New-England Rum,
Plaister Paris,
Cheese, Onions, &c.
August 17. d

FOR SALE.

The time of a Negro Girl, about 15 years of age. She has got about 13 years to serve, and has been accustomed to house work.

Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

A Cook Wanted

In a private family—either to purchase or hire. A young man will be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

HAY in BUNDLES

Of about 200 pounds each, for sale by
WM. HARTSHORNE.
9th mo 2d. d

JUST RECEIVED,

Fresh Limes and Oranges,
TAMARINDS,
Excellent Cyder VINEGAR for Pickles.

ABEL WILLIS.
August 28. d

Just Published,

BY COTTOM & STEWART,
AND FOR SALE,
A NEW NOVEL,
Entitled the
BEGGAR BOY;
(Price one Dollar.)
By THOMAS BELLAMY, late editor of the London Critical Reviews.
July 30.

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

For New-York.

THE SCHOONER
SAUCY JACK,
Samuel Poor, Master, lying at Ricketts and Newton's Wharf, will sail on Thursday next; for passage only (having good accommodations) apply to the master on board.
September 7. d3t‡

NOTICE.

In the matter of Isaac Mc'Pherson,
A BANKRUPT.

THE Creditors of the said bankrupt are hereby notified, that the commissioners will meet on Saturday the 11th day of September, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of certifying to the judge of the district of Virginia, that the said Isaac Mc'Pherson hath made a full discovery of his estate and effects and in all things conformed himself to the directions of the act of Congress made and now in force concerning bankrupts, when and where any of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be heard against the commissioners certifying the same.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Richmond, September 1st. (7) d4t

For Freight or Charter to Europe.

THE CAPITAL SHIP
GOVERNOR STRONG.

This ship is expected in the Eastern Branch, and will be ready to take a freight for any port in Europe early in September. She is staunch and well built, carries upwards of 400 tons, stows tobacco and flour to the greatest advantage, sails well, and is but 18 months old.——Apply to

W. HARTSHORNE, Junr. Norfolk,
JOHN JANNEY, Alexandria,
CHAS. MINIFIE, on the E. Branch.
Washington, September 2. 2aw

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his out standing concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great-Falls of Potomac, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent Meadow.——Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to George-Town, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Tryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eighths may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria And adjoinig the town, chiefy under fence of cedar posts and chesnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water—The Garden and Yard paled in—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet street.

An undivided half of a LOT in the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen street, on which the house was burnt last winter.

For particulars, respecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit, apply to

JOHN POTTS.
Alexandria, Oct. 17. 1aw

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

From the New-York Evening Post.

LETTER II.

The government of a free nation is no other than the execution of certain rules and regulations ordained by the people for their mutual benefit. It is therefore their duty to conform cheerfully to those regulations, and yield a ready obedience to those who are entrusted with their execution: and in this we seldom find them wanting. It is indeed the natural disposition of the people to be biassed in favor of those whom they themselves have chosen, and have entrusted with the guardianship of their most important interests; and they often go so far as to conceive an attachment to their persons, delighting to do them honor. A most grateful tribute certainly to an officer who has made the interests of his fellow men his sole guide; and which, it would be supposed, every one would be anxious to deserve. But if instead of such laudable ambition, an officer is bent only on gratifying his own selfish views, can we blame the people if, finding by experience that they have been deceived and that their good nature has been imposed upon, they withdraw their confidence from such unworthy repositories, and change their partiality into detestation? no, our own hearts join them in their resentment; our indignation is excited to see a disposition which is an honor to our nature, so shamefully abused.

If then our resentments are so much excited by the injuries of others, how much stronger will be our indignation "should the calamity be brought home to ourselves"? should it be proved that the administration of our government has already become diseased, its vital principle laid open to corruption, and a poison diffusing itself through the constitution and rapidly approaching that convulsive stage when its fury must shake asunder the system of our government, and produce its total dissolution? If this should be found to be our situation, reason will tell us that it would be dangerous to neglect the cure—that due aid must be immediately applied, and the proper medicine promptly administered, however unpalatable its relish, or harsh its operation—Desparate diseases admit only of strong remedies.—We are in a situation, it must be confessed, of a very critical nature; and, while it excites in reflecting minds sentiments of just alarm, it behoves every member of the community to enquire into the causes which have produced it. It is a subject certainly well worthy our attention, and which it would be criminal to neglect. But while we endeavor with fidelity to discharge this sacred duty, which we owe to ourselves and to our country, let us do it with moderation, and conduct ourselves with patience and candor—Passion and ill temper have a tendency to mislead the judgment, to bewilder the understanding, and are almost sure to defeat the object of our intention.

Strong complaints have lately been made against the misconduct of our present administration; they are charged with employing bribery, corruption, and falsehood in getting themselves into office, and after that was accomplished, with having conducted themselves with tyranny, and folly, overlooking the duties of their office and prostituting their high authority to selfish purposes, If the situation of our country and the present aspect of public affairs furnish a criterion by which to judge of their delinquency, a jury troubled with scrupulous delicacy would not find it I fear a matter very easy to their consciences, to acquit them; nay I very much doubt if they are not already condemned in the heart of every impartial man in their own country, and despised by every wise, and abhorred by every honest man of any other country.

Comparing our present situation, with that under the last administration, the contrast will be obviously striking, and truly not much in favor of the present; then we stood, as a nation, on high and distinguished ground—our government (to use an expression of our present metaphorical president) "in the full tide of successful experiment" was acquiring its necessary stability, growing in strength, commanding respect, and obtaining universal confidence; the country flourishing beyond all example, and the people happy; because abundance filled their habitation, security stood before their doors, and peace blessed them with continual smiles. We stood then before the world as a rare but pleasing example of national felicity, built on the foundation of civil liberty. Now in the sad reverse we behold the same government losing all confidence and respect abroad, all affection and veneration at home; its credit decaying; its power sinking into contempt and become an object of derision to those who lately trembled at its rising strength; the constitution broken and deranged, and the chartered liberties and rights of the people laid open to the inroads of every ambitious marauder who shall possess the hardihood of mind to invade them. The commerce of our country is neglected, discouraged, and exposed to the pillage of lawless power; the acquisition of the enterprizing merchant becomes an easy prey, and the country is defrauded of the wealth of its citizens, nay, of the citizens themselves, for even now while our navy, small as it is, lies for the most part of it dismantled and rotting in our docks, the adventurous mariner, his hard earned profit torn from his bleeding hands, is assaulted under our own flag—free born Americans are carried away into bondage and reduced to a most cruel slavery.—Commerce says our *wise* administration, will thrive best when left to individual enterprize, and to combat its own exgiencies, if the adventurer on the ocean, whose profits promote the wealth of the country is not as much entitled to protection as the laborer on the land, or as if our commerce should make us neglect agriculture which is the chief support, and without which it could never thrive.—Vain pretence! shot-sighted wisdom! as if the interests of these two sister arts could ever be separated. The public money also, which has been collected with industrious prudence to meet the honorable engagements of the nation, and to lay by a fund to meet any sudden exigence, is vilely squandered on unworthy objects; objects which could not even plead the excuse of honor or public interest to sanction them. Instead of being employed, as heretefore, in such a manner as would promote the interest and prosperity of the country, add to its power and spread around the illuminating beams of true glory, the full treasury which was left to their charge by their predecessors, has been turned to no good account, but rather wasted on objects which have brought the Government into contempt. And all this is done under the insulting pretence, that a full treasury might make us arrogant and quarrelsome, or by exciting the rapaciousness of some foreign power, oblige us to be at the trouble of defending it. Weak and idle fear! and the pretence as hollow as it is foolish! It might, perhaps provoke a smile of pity or contempt, but could never command a serious attention in the mind of a man of correct understanding. We have seen the most honorable, safe, and unburthensome sources of revenue abandoned, on motives no less false than specious. A pretended regard for the poor and labouring class, assigned as the motives for actions, which in reality brought them no relief.—What is it but a shew of philanthophy, to purchase a shortlived popularity, and meanly to cast the odium of *oppression* upon their predecessors? Truly, a most magnanimous proceeding, and well worthy of the honorable personage who conducted it! But it will not answer; their abilities, it is presumed, are hardly equal to the task they have undertaken. It is happy for mankind that a very depraved heart and a sound head are seldom united. They threw off the mask too soon—Already do the poor begin to resent the canting style about the *mouth of labor's* being *left with the smallest portion of its earnings on which it can subsist*; already do they perceive that it is in favor of whiskey drinkers and Virginia lordlings that government interferes, and that the *burthen* is left lying on the *back* of the *industrious artizan*, and *honest mechanic*. Justly is their dissatisfaction encreased by observing that those in a higher sphere who have abundance at command, are exempted even from paying a tax on their luxuries: from contributing to the necessities of the government, out of their superfluities. Men, too, of high standing, of integrity and influence in society, finding that the alluring professions of modesty, moderation, humanity, equal justice, and faithful adherence to the constitution, (which were held out to them as the principles by which the present administration would be guided) have been repeatedly violated, are withdrawing the support they were disposed to yield; and resent the impositions which have been attempted to be practised upon their understandings. The people are opening their eyes—the tumult of faction rouses them from their golden dreams—the love of their country begins to operate in their bosoms, and a regard for her honor stimulates the noble pride of Americans—they will soon unite in the common cause, the cause of *national freedom* and *national honor!* Then, well may those political impostors tremble for their ill-gotten power and have reason to dread the just vengeance of an injured and insulted people. When the storm is once raised; when "the tumultuous sea of liberty" is once put in agitation, it will be found no easy task to allay its fury; and those who have been so active in blowing up its rage will find themselves the victims of their own temerity. It behoves them to look well to their steerage; already the bark drives, and every instant brings her nearer the crisis which will dash all their high-built hopes of greatness and themselves together, upon the rocks of destruction!

CATO.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6.

Entered, brig Beulah Maria, Morrison, Aux-Cayes; schrs. Debbe, Star, Savannah; Mary, Burnham, Digby, N. S. Columbia, Linquest, Newbern, N. C. Two Brothers, Brown, Edenton; Jane, Tomkins, St. Bartholomews; sloop Sea Flower, Bird, Philadelphia.

Cleared, ship South Carolina, ———, New Orleans; Charleston Packet, Moore, Charleston; brig Glory, Denart, Grenada; schrs. Adventure, Butterworth, Halifax; Bearer, Hicks, Jamaica; Thomas, Luley, St. Johns; James, Ferris, ——.

Arrived since our last.

Brig Beulah Maria, Morrison, from Aux Cayes. Left there, brig Sally, Smart of this port, to sail in 20 days; brig Augustine, Towbridge, of New Haven, to sail for this port in 20 days; brig Francis, Wildham, of Salem; brig Hope, Reynolds, of Salem, to sail in 8 days; brig ———, M'Cannon, of Charleston; schr. ——, M'Kensey, of Baltimore; and several other vessels, names not recollected. In lat. 32, long. 73, spoke brig Fair American, from Guadaloupe, out 13 days, bound to Baltimore.

At Quarantine, schr. Jane, Tomkins, from St. Bartholomews. Left the schr. Two Brothers, Fairchild, of this port, to sail in 10 days: brig Echo, Webb, to sail in 5 days: ship Supply, Jeffrey, at Port Royal, to sail for a market. Markets dull.

Came up from quarantine, schr. Friendship, Chace, from Turks Island. In the Friendship came home the mate, Mr. John Saunders, and crew of the brig Ezra, Smith, from Boston bound to C. Francois, which was cast away on the north reef of Turks Island on the 5th ult. vessel and cargo lost, had been out 22 days.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.

Cleared, brig Menor, Topham, St Thomas; Pennsylvania, M'Pherson, St. Croix; sch'r Success, Ross, Windsor, N. S.

Arrived, sch'r Anne, M'Lellan, from Trinadad. Spoke Aug. 9, in the Gulph of Paria, ship Mary, capt. Sargent, of and from New-York.

August 21, in lat. 28, 33, N. long. 70, 47, W. spoke brig General Leclerc, capt. Orsel, from Philadelphia, bound to Hispaniola 9 days out.

26th, in lat. 31, 13, N. long. 72, 30, W. spoke brig Isabella of Baltimore, capt. Bunbury from St. Croix bound to Baltimore out 11 days.

Ship Active, Delano, for Philadelphia, was spoken in lat. 59, 30, long. 6.

Schooner Ocean, Beasse, of Philadelphia, last from the coast of Africa, was left at Point Petre 20 days since.

The brig Eliza, Merin, from Philadelphia for Cape Francois, was spoken on the 13th ult. in lat. 24, long. 67.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.

Arrived, ship Fame, capt. Lewis, of Boston; from Liverpool. July 2d, spoke the ship Washington, of Bremen, from Philadelphia bound to Bremen. July 23d, spoke, in lat. 47, long. 15, 41, ship Neptune capt. Tyler, of Providence, (R. I.) from l'Anceveau, bound to Utrecht, short of provisions, supplied her. On the 24th, spoke a brig from Lisbon, bound to Greenock. August 11, lat. 45, long. 33, ship Alexander, Kinney, of Norfolk, fr. London to City Point, out 30 days.—19th, lat. 38, 28, long. 59, a sloop from Wiscasset to St. Lucie, out 13 days.—24 lat. 40, 49, long. 61, 10, ship Criterion, capt. Joy, 4 days from Nantucket, bound on a whaling voyage. 29th, brig Franklin, 22 days from St. Kitts bound to New London.

Arrived brig Fair American, Manning, from Guadaloupe. Aug. 18, lat. 24, 33, long. 66, 35, spoke the sloop James, from Philadelphia, bound to Cape Francois. August 30th, Cape Hatteras bearing S. W. by W. distant 5 leagues, spoke the sch'r Molly, Barnes, from Baltimore bound to Charleston, out 10 days.

The Barque in the bay is from Liverpool bound to Rappahannock.

NORFOLK, Sept. 4

Arrived the ship Bristol Packet, capt. Philips, from Havanna.

Arrived the sch'r Polly and Peggy, capt. Harding, 16 days from St. Thomas.

August 24, in lat. 22, 28, long. 72, 27, spoke the brig Sally, capt. Edward, of Philadelphia, 11 days from said port, bound to Jamaica—all well.

Arrived the British sloop Baxter, captain Dorrill, from Antigua.

Arrived the British brig Somerset, capt Patterson, from Havanna.

Arrived the British brig Ann, captain Radden, from Dominique.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 9.

On the 14th of August, Flour was selling at Aux-Cayes for 7 dollars per barrel by the cargo, and 10 dollars by retail. Butter and Lard from 10 to 12 cents.

Another duel has lately been fought at Savannah, between William Hunter, Esq. and David B. Mitchell, Esq. both of that place. The agreement was to stand at ten paces distance, and advance two paces at each shot. Mitchell's first shot entirely missed, Hunter's struck Mitchell in the side, but the ball did not penetrate, it stopped in a fold of the shirt; Hunter's second struck Mitchell full in the thigh, but again failed to penetrate: Mitchell's ball however, took a fatal effect in Hunter's side: it is supposed it went directly through his heart. He died on the spot.

The Natchez prices current of July 14, states the price of

Tobacco, at from	3 to 4 doll.
Bacon,	10
Salt Pork, bl.	8
Flour,	4 50 cts.
Whiskey, gal.	75
Peach Brandy,	1
Lime, bush.	50
Corn, (unhelled)	75

Quantity of flour inspected in Fredericksburg for the last year commencing the first day Sept. 1801 and ending same date 1802, viz.

Superfine	33295 barrels.
Fine	9954 do.
Cross Middlings	659 do.
Total	43908

FIELDING LUCAS,
Inspector.

In all ages, especially since the days of Cromwell, the same hypocritical cantings have been resorted to by the demagogues of faction—the same abuse of language—the same libels on truth and virtue, have been, and continue to be, the chosen weapons of the unprincipled and ambitious. The needy and licentious zealot, whose turpitude would sink him into contempt, espouses the cause of oppressed humanity and becomes a noisy advocate for the rights and liberties of the people. To the humble peasant, whose thoughts have never wandered beyond the limits of his own village, he will represent the government of his country as wicked and tyrannical. To the miser he will declaim against the waste of money, the burthen of taxes and the threatened bankruptcy of the nation, He points the jealous to the chains and shackles of authority. To his bar room andience most piteously will he lament the infringement of our "sacred liberties," by whisky taxes and foreign imposts. To the professed libeller, whose poisoned arrows are aimed at the heart of virtue he will hold up, as the blackest child of despotism, that salutary law which requires its subjects to speak of serious things with truth. To the traitor, to the fugitive from justice, to the peculator of public good, and the murderer of his country's peace, he will declaim against the tyranny of judicial power, and curse the rigid virtue of independent justice.

By ſuch acts have wicked men in all ages aſſailed the authority of their rulers, and overturned the moſt virtuous governments on earth. The angry paſſions of the multitude, when once "blown into flame" by the breath of deſperate and diſappointed patriotiſm, is indiſcriminating as the fire of Veſuvius, which envelopes in undiſtinguiſhed ruin whatever meets its fury. This flame has been enkindled in the Capitol. The torch of wanton perſecution has been lighted up and its baleful corruſcations have ſinged every green twig, from the laurel on the tomb of Waſhington to the obſcureſt garland which federaliſm had twined for the brow of virtue —We have ſeen the motives which actuated the ſelf ſtyled republicans in their oppoſition to Waſhington, and his ſyſtem of adminiſtration. We could always diſcover through the flimſy veil of their pretended patriotiſm, and love for the people, the ſtronger and the only ſprings of action. In theſe we have not been diſappointed, though we have been deceived in the extent of their hypocriſy—the blackneſs of their intrigues and the infamy of thoſe means by which they have acquired a momentary authority. Theſe were not to be conceived of men who could even pretend to noble views. A mind capable of great deſigns could never ſtoop to meanneſs which would diſgrace a footpad with his aſſociates; and had not theſe unprincipled confederates, thought that extreme jealouſy reſulting from a knowledge of mutual baſeneſs and depravity, been led to accuſe and betray each other, in the face of the aſtoniſhed world, we ſhould have ſtill believed that humane nature was incapable of ſuch filthy degredation. But we have now undeniable proofs not only of the exiſtence of ſuch turpitude, but of its philoſophic origin. If any one can repreſs his feelings long enough to read the teſtimony which theſe friends of the people have borne againſt their leaders, and their leaders againſt each other, we ſhould aſk no other triumph. It would teach him to diſtruſt the ſpecious views of unprincipled men. He would look for other evidences of ſincerity than the profeſſions of office hunters.

(Albany Centinel.)

For the Alexandria Advertiſer.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

A PERSON of ſtrict honor and real reſpectability, abhorring deception, being in poſſeſſion of a number of ineſtimable curioſities, wiſhes to diſpoſe of them on liberal terms to his fellow-citizens of the United States.

Among which are—

A few Sermons, *warranted unpreached*, written in a fair eaſy hand; Alſo a collection of Sermons which render going to church *wholly unneceſſary*.

The Automaton Figure which ſtands on the Table by the Plate at Dinner and by lifting the Meat to the Mouth ſaves Ladies and Gentlemen the trouble of feeding themſelves; Alſo the Figure for writing Letters, without the danger of bad ſpelling, of which the living are ſo often guilty.

Water proof Clothes (equal to the Preſident's) which effectually prevent *external* wetting and *promote* perſpiration.

Patent elaſtic Wigs *more natural* than the hair.

A paper Snuff Box, *almoſt entire*, enclosing a copy of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, found in the centre of the MAMMOUTH CHEESE.

The Bible on which Preſident Jefferſon ſwore to *ſupport* the conſtitution; and the pen with which he ſigned the famous *anti-judiciary* law.

N. B. Along with the Bible may be had a well authenticated copy of the Preſident's Letter to that Arch Infidel Tom Paine, with Bronſon's and Coleman's elucidatory remarks annexed.

Handſome mounted *ſhow* ſwords with *cane* blades; proper for Gentlemen in the Army or Militia, at Balls, Concerts or Theatrical Perſormances.

Piſtols, gold buſhed and unperforated touch holes, to render duels harmleſs, and to ſave faſhionable honor.

The newly invented *Swartdewittean Tripod*, or *Moveable Duelling Stool*, for which the inventor is promiſed a patent by a certain great man. Theſe ſtools are to be placed on the ground, at the diſtance agreed on, when the gentlemen combatants having taken their ſtations on the moveable tops, the ſeconds ſeat themſelves between the legs of the Tripods, each below his principal; and by means of curiouſly conſtituted ſprings are enabled to *turn round* and otherwiſe aſſiſt their principals tho' of the moſt unwieldly caſt; with the greateſt elegance and eaſe.

It may be proper to obſerve that the riſk run by the ſeconds in caſe the duellists ſhould happen to fire *low*, is more than overbalanced by the many obvious advantages attending this *valuable* diſcovery. The utmoſt coolneſs, ſteadineſs and compoſure will, however, be neceſſary in all parties.

A pair of the Tripods may be kept conveniently at the Court Houſe of each County: They are neat and light and will not occupy more room than the *Ducking Stool*. Before they are delivered to any applicant he ought to *ſwear* that he is a gentleman, and conſequently not bound to fight in the old fathioned way.

Notice of the place of ſale will be given in a future Advertiſement.

I. R.

LIBERTY's REAL FOES.

IF a State happen to contain within it ſuch men as CÆSAR and BONAPARTE, it is clear that it would be rather more difficult to ſecure the authority of equal laws than if no ſuch men were citizens. For they would be too aſpiring, and would deem themſelves too great to be governed: They would draw about them a number of dependents, equally reſtleſs with themſelves, but of leſs capacity, and thus form a State within a State—that *imperium in imperio*, which has long been conſidered no leſs the myſtery than the curſe of the people.

If a free ſtate ſhould remain free, it muſt bend all its cares to the checking of this inbred evil—this propenſity of the ambitious men to form factions. More law, and more ſeverity in executing laws, will be neceſſary to the end of keeping the public liberty ſafe, and the public tranquility undiſturbed, on account of the ambitious great men whom *equal* laws and *equal* liberty will not ſatisfy: They will demand more than an equal ſhare. It happens therefore, as a thing inevitable that the quiet citizens, whom the very mild laws would reſtrain muſt ſubmit to more rigid laws, becauſe theſe CÆSARS and BONAPARTES of every ſociety render them neceſſary. Thus the talkers about more liberty are the very men to force us to take up contentedly with *leſs*. They are the men who firſt introduce the idea and propagate it, that any liberty is too much, and the only reſting place is, as in *France* at this moment, in the ſilence and darkneſs of Deſpotiſm. Thus liberty is treated ill, as moſt perſons are, by falſe friends; and thus too we ſee how a federal conſtitution for great States and little States, includes as equals, *Virginia* and *Delaware*, *Pennſylvania* and *Jerſey*; the CÆSARS and BONAPARTES, with the men of peace, the animals that graze, are to lay down with the beaſts of prey. Is it not evident that a weak plan of confederation expoſes the former to be devoured for a ſupper. And what are we to infer when Mr. EPPES propoſes to make the conſtitution weak, but that *Virginia* is become ravenous by thirteen years confinement to a vegetable diet, and now demands fleſh. Either factions will rule, or an orderly government will. In a weak confederation great States are ſo many organized factions. They will rule in the name of the Federal Union, but in a manner utterly deſtructive of the rights and in the end of the independent exiſtence, of the little States. Should not our gigantic ſiſter then teach her boys better than to prate about her ſecrets out of the family. Is it not as plain as the Engliſh language that the ambition of Virginia is buſy now to profit by the ſhort opportunity of a democratic reign that is ſwiftly paſſing away, to alter the conſtitution ſo as to ſecure her ſupremacy. Let thoſe who think the propoſed alterations too inconſiderable to make Virginia our miſtreſs, remark, that the treaties between Rome and Latium, and the States of Etruria, that placed the latter at the feet of Rome, did not make changes ſo great as thoſe propoſed by Mr. EPPES. There is but very little between Virginia and the ſovereign ſway. That little is the federal equality of the States. That Mr. EPPES would remove. They are to be deceived firſt, and then led captive and in triumph.

[*Pal.*]

The principles of the French and American revolutions.

The citizen of yeſterday has the following paſſage—

"*Availing himſelf* [*Mr. Adams*] *of the degeneracy of the times he could not avoid expreſſing his diſapprobation of the* principles *of the French revolution, which, notwithſtanding, that revolution, has iſſued in the moſt frightful deſpotiſm, were* preciſely the ſame as our own."

The principles of the American revolution are to be found in the reſolves of congreſs of the 14th October 1774. Turning to them we find it declared by congreſs, nem. con. "*That the colonies were entitled* "*to the COMMON LAW of England,* "*which the deputies, in behalf of themſelves and their conſtituents, claim, demand and inſiſt on as among their indubitable rights and liberties, and the infringement and violation of which,*" *was one of the cauſes or principles, and eſſentially ſo, of our revolution; now we would with to know from the Citizen what was the COMMON LAW of France to which the French were entitled as a right or liberty—in what reſpect it had been violated by their king when they revolutionized from a monarchy to a democracy? and in what by their convention ſince, when they revolutionized back again from a democracy to a monarchy?—Principles of the French revolution indeed! He might as well talk of the form, colour, ſize or altitude of the French revolution. The editor of the Citizen may talk in this ſtyle—he knows no better; How ſhould he? when the principles of the American revolution were practically known and underſtood he was the tranſatlantic ſubject of a monarch.*

(Ev. Poſt.)

The United States of America.

To all whom theſe LETTERS PATENT ſhall come:

WHEREAS, NICHOLAS BOUREAU, hath alledged that he has invented a new and uſeful improvement, called *Boureau's Œconomical Houſe and Ship Steam Kitchen.*

Theſe are therefore to grant according to law, to the ſaid NICHOLAS BOUREAU, his heirs, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, for the term of fourteen years, from the Thirtieth day of the preſent month of Auguſt, the full and excluſive right and liberty of making, conſtructing, uſing, and vending to others to be uſed, the ſaid improvement, a deſcription whereof is given in the words of the ſaid Nicholas Boureau himſelf, in the ſchedule hereto annexed, and is made a part of theſe preſents.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, *I have cauſed theſe Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.*

GIVEN *under my hand, at the City of Waſhington this Thirtieth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Twenty Seventh.*

TH. JEFFERSON.

BY THE PRESIDENT.
JAMES MADISON, *Secretary of State.*

City of Waſhington, TO WIT:—

I DO HEREBY CETIFY, That the foregoing Letters Patent, were delivered to me on the Thirtieth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and two, to be examined; that I have examined the ſame, and find them conformable to law. And I do hereby return the ſame to the Secretary of State, within fifteen days from the date aforeſaid, to wit:—On this Thirtieth day of Auguſt, in the year aforeſaid.

LEVI LINCOLN,
Attorney General of the United States.

THE SHEDULE referred to in theſe Letters Patent and making part of the ſame, containing a deſcription in the words of the ſaid Nicholas Boureau himſelf of his improvement, called *Boureau's Œconomical Houſe and Ship Steam Kitchen.*

The formation of this Kitchen is upon the principle and form of a Ten Plated Stove, conſtituted in a particular manner to ſuit for baking Bread, and all kinds of Paſtry, as alſo for roaſting Meat, Fowls, &c. as effectually as before an open fire, by means of a ſpit traverſing the internal, or oven part, ſo conſtructed as to be turned at pleaſure, with ſtops at the diſtance of two inches by which means the Meat will be equally done—attached to this Baking Stove, is a copper Cylinder Boiler, which is acted upon by the fire of the ſtove, ſo contrived that by means of a tin pipe attached thereto, and extended to any direction or ſituation in the kitchen, houſe or ſhip, any number of diſhes of meat or vegetables are ſeparately and completely boiled in leſs time than is uſually done in water, retaining all their juices and flavor by means of the ſteam conveyed by the pipe, out of the boiler, and introduced into ſuitable Tin Kettles made for the purpoſe with ſuitable tubes by means of a number of cocks, which may at pleaſure be opened and ſhut, the ſtove and boiler may be conſtructed upon a larger or ſmaller ſcale, ſay the boiler from five to thirty ſix gallons according to the ſize of the kitchen, houſe or ſhip where they may be uſed, and one fire anſwers for all the operations of baking, cooking, &c. The ſaving of fuel in ſome parts is a conſiderable object. The ſteam kitchen is admirably adapted to large ſhips on long voyages, in addition to cooking any number of diſhes at the ſame time, and in the different departments, the pipe conveying the ſteam from the boiler, will alſo warm in winter the cabin and births in the ſhip, and by means of the boiler, freſh water may be extracted and diſtilled out of ſea water, by the evaporation of the ſteam in quantity ſufficient to anſwer the purpoſe of cooking as alſo for drinking, when the ſtock ſhould be exhauſted. By an experiment I have made at New York, I have with a boiler of 29 gallons, extracted one gallon of freſh water from that taken out of the Eaſt River, in one hour, and with half the fuel uſually applied in cooking. In armies, barracks, and hoſpitals the Steam Kitchen may be applied to very great advantage, one Kitchen with a moderate fire will boil the proviſions for a regiment. Is portable, and may be removed by the exertion of a ſingle Horſe, with the ſame eaſe as a travelling forge. In barracks and hoſpitals, the Stove and boiler would be particularly uſeful, in addition to the baking and boiling, a number of various and different diſhes at the ſame time, it will anſwer to warm or heat any room or apartment propoſed by conveying the ſteam out of the boiler through a tin pipe into a tin receiver of adequate ſize, by which means alſo, and upon the ſame principle, a hot bath may be prepared in a ſhort time. Before my removal from New York to Alexandria I have fully teſted by actual experiments the ſeveral uſes herein mentioned, by a Kitchen Stove and Boiler. I have erected, and am happy to find by the reſult that every object thereby intended will be obtained, and that not only the wealthy, but alſo the poor, from the great ſaving of fuel, will be greatly benefited.

N. BOUREAU.

WILLIAM THORNTON, } Witneſſes.
CHRISTOPHER S. THOM. }

Alexandria, September 9.

Laſt Night but Two.
Alexandria Theatre.

Mr. FRANCIS's BENEFIT.

This PRESENT EVENING,
Will be preſented a favorite Comedy, in 3 acts, (never performed here) interſperced with Songs, written by John O'Keeſe, called

Fontainbleau Races,

Or, John Bull's Trip to France.

The part of LADY BULL by Mrs. FRANCIS, being her firſt appearance this ſeaſon.

End of the 1ſt Act, the Minuet De La Cour and New Gavot, by Maſter HARRIS *(pupil to Mr.* FRANCIS*) & Mrs.* HOPKINS.

End of the Comedy a paſtoral BALLET DANCE, compoſed by Mr. Francis,

CALLED

Love Finds the Way,

OR THE

FRUITLESS PRECAUTION.

The Ballet to conclude with the much admired GARLAND DANCE taken from the celebrated Pantomime of

HERCULES & OMPHALE.

To which will be added (for the 1ſt time here) Mrs. *Inchbald's* Farce of

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

End of the Farce, the celebrated PROLOGUE to HARLEQUIN FREE-MASON, to be ſpoken (in the character of a Maſon's Wife) by Mrs. FRANCIS.

The whole to conclude with a ſerious Sketch, told in Action, called the

Death of General Wolfe.

In the laſt Scene, in which the lamented Hero expires, will diſplay a GROUPE imitative of the celebrated PICTURE, by *Weſt*, of the DEATH of GENERAL WOLFE.

Between the acts the Band will play a variety of Maſonic Airs.

September 9.

The Executors of the late Gen. Geo. Washington, offer for sale, the following

TRACTS OF LAND, *viz.*

A tract in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres. The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily de improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and George Town to Leesburgh and Winchester, nineteen miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town and not more than three from the Great Falls of Potomac.

One tract containing 2,481 acres lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain—part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's run passes through this tract and tives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley county)—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county, this land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres—this tract, tho' small is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac river, about 12 miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it; two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expense, than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond river—this land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres—it is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres—This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres—This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory.

Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky. On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres; ditto adjoining 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

Lots in the City of Washington.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at [illegible] per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot in Town of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

Bath, or Warm Springs.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON, *Culpepper county.*
GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, *Jefferson, do.*
WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON, *Westmorland, do.*
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, *Mount Washington, Fairfax, do.*
BUSHROD WASHINGTGN, *M. Vernon, do.*
LAWRENCE LEWIS, *Wood Lawn, do.*

August 30. 2aw

R. & J. GRAY

Have for Sale, wholesale and retail, at their Book and Stationary Store, in King street, between Royal and Fairfax streets, the following articles, on which a liberal deduction will be made to those who purchase to sell agin:

Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Bennet; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parsons; St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIth Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina Maria Roche, Vicar of Lansdown, 2 vols. in one by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do. Nocturnal Visit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit of the Castle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond, by George Walker, Mordaunt, by Dr. Moore, The Armenian, or Ghost of Seer, a history founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowson, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gaudentia di Lucca, the Abbess, a romance by W. H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shakespear papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Fool of Quality, or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3 vols. by Mr. Brooke, Royal Captives, a Fragment of Secret History, by Ann Yearsley, a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Gossip's Story, in 2 vols.

Miscellanies.

Epitome of the History of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George IIId. 8vo. Beauties of Nature Delineated, or Philosophical and Pious Contemplations on the Works of Nature, and the Seasons of the Year, selected from Sturm's Reflections; Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Taplin's Farriery, Blossoms of Morality, Sandford and Merton, Constitutions of the United States with the latest amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution with the amendments; Junius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Themistocles, with an appendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and Remarks on his Life, written by himself; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of fashionable, modern Songs; American Songster; Patriotic Medly; Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Methodist Hymns and Spiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Testaments, Scott's Lessons, Murray's English Reader; Introduction to the Englishr Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Psalter's, Columbian Orator; Webster's Institutes, containing his Spelling Book, or 1st part; Grammar or 2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primmer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowth's English Grammar; Ashe's Introduction to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Mair's, do. do. Clarke's Erasmus; do. Corderii; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Assistant, Dilworth's Schoolmaster's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Lesson's and Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be continued monthly.

Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp, Mother Goose's Tales; Trojan War, Gulliver Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus Pocus; Divine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spanish Rogues; Religious Courtship; Conquest of Mexico; Buck's Companion; Youthful Jester's Cheap Repository.

Stationary.

Lead Inkstands with glass holders; Pocket do. Morocco Pocket Books assorted; Playing Cards; red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities: Foolscap writing paper; Quills and Slates, lead and slate Pencils; and a general assortment of

Blank Books,

consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoices, Waste and Cash Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and small hand.

Bookbinding,

Of every description, executed with neatness and dispatch. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice.

April 20. d

REMOVAL.

☞ JOHN BYRNE has removed to the corner of King and Royal Streets, opposite Mr. Mott's (commonly called Mc. Knight's) tavern, where he has for sale CHOICE WINES, SPIRITOUS LIQUORS and GROCERIES, at moderate prices.

September 3. eo7t‡

ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from *Isaac Mc'Pherson* to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale upon the premises, on Monday the 20th day of September next, fair, if not, the next fair day:

Three several parcels of land, lying upon the south side of Occoquan, in the county of Prince William.—One of the said parcels has a front of 120 feet, and 130 feet deep; upon this there is erected a BRICK MILL-HOUSE, 65 feet long, 45 wide, four stories high, with two water wheels, four pair stones of seven feet diameter each, with all the machinery lately introduced into merchant mills, in complete order. This mill is situated upon a stream sufficient to work the four pair of stones and the machinery of the mill the year through; upon this ground is also erected a Brick Dwelling House, 36 feet by 24. Another of the said parcels of ground adjoining thereto has 80 feet front, and is of the same depth, upon which is erected a Warehouse.

A Tract of land, containing thirty-four acres, adjacent to the other two parcels.——5700 dollars of the purchase money must be paid in hand, a credit on any further sum the property may sell for will be given as can be agreed upon on the day of sale

AMES KEITH.

July 28. eodf

AMBROSE VASSE,

At his Store in King-Street, has for sale,

Coffee, first quality in bags,
Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson, & } *TEAS,*
Imperial,
Loaf Sugar in Hhds. and Bbls.
Old Sherry Wine,
Port Wine,
Mustard in boxes of 3 and 6 Dozen each,
Chocolate,
Claret in boxes, and a few Crates of Earthenware.

August 12. eo

100 SACKS FINE SALT

for sale by

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

7th mo. 31. eo

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale at R. & J. GRAY's Book-Store, in King-Street,

The MINSTREL; or the Progress of Genius, with some other Poems, by Jas. Beattie, L. L. D. ornamented with a number of plates; price one dollar, in boards, or 1 dollar 25 cents bound and elegantly gilt. POEMS on several occasions, by the late Rev. Tho. Browne, of Kingston upon Hull, ornamented with plates, and a fine copper-plate likeness of the author; price 1 dollar 25 cents elegantly gilt. TRAVELS in the interior of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to Morocco, from the years 1781 to 1797, through Caffraria, the Kingdoms of Mattaman, Angola, Massi, Monœmugi, Muschato, &c. likewise across the great Desert of Sachara and the northern parts of Barbary; translated from the German of Christian Frederick Damberger, illustrated with colored plates; price 1 dollar 25 cents. Foxe's Book of Martyrs, or an Universal History of Martyrdom, embellished with forty elegant copper-plate engravings; price 6 dollars. The Life of Frederick Trenck, translated from the German by Thomas Holcroft; price 37½ cents. The History of North America, containing a review of the customs and manners of the original inhabitants; the first settlement of the British Colonies, their rise and progress, from the earliest period to the time of their becoming united, free and independent States, by the Rev. Mr. Cooper; price 37½ cents.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And for sale as above,

THE

BEGGAR BOY,

A new Novel Price 1 dollar.

August 27. d2teo

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, by the quarter cask. Also,

Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant supply of those articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for sale on the lowest terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

CARVING, GILDING, and VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,
(From Philadelphia)

In PRINCE-STREET, between Fairfax and Water Streets, next door to Dr. Dick's in the house lately occupied by Grove Wright;

Respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria that she intends residing here for a few months, and will be happy in executing any orders in the above branches of business. She regilds and varnishes old frames so as to make them appear like new—and likewise varnishes them with a particular kind of varnish that will bear washing.

She has on hand,

A large and elegant assortment of Prints and Looking-Glasses of every description, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

September 3. eo

A PROPOSAL
BY SAMUEL BISHOP,
For publishing by Subscription,
LETTERS
ON THE
Elementary Principles
OF
EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton,
Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," &c.

ON this interesting and highly important branch of science, several valuable works have, within a few years, been presented to the public, among which the above, as it is the most recent, so is it pre-eminently useful. Led by her subject into an inquiry concerning the nature of the active powers, and intellectual faculties of the human mind, Mrs. Hamilton has developed those powers and faculties with a perspicuity and ability which, while it arrests the attention of those who have most successfully studied these subjects, must render a competent knowledge of them familiar to the most ordinary capacity. The superficialness and frivolity of character engendered by the modern system of education, have been long, and justly, a subject of complaint; but the particular causes by which these serious evils have been produced, were hitherto but imperfectly known, or little attended to: To trace these evils to their source, and to point out the proper remedy, is the ultimate object to which the meritorious efforts of this Author have been directed; and in these efforts she has, it is believed, succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. Such indeed, is the importance of the inquiries which form the subject of this work, and so great the success with which those inquiries have been pursued, that the happiest consequences to society may reasonably be expected to result from the present publication. To all it is interesting in a very high degree, but to mothers of families, and others engaged in the formation of the minds of children and youth, it will prove an acquisition truly invaluable.

The rapid sale of two impressions of this work in England, sufficiently evinces the high estimation in which it is there held: An American edition—equal to, and at little more than half the price of the British edition*—is now offered to the patronage of the American public; by whom its merits will, doubtless, be justly appreciated.

[*An Extract from the above Work.*]

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